THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1809. No. 1177.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store.

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
6 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

To be Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next.

Two Log Houses,

In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.

There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.

BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

Sign of the Waggon and Horses.

LEVI COULSON,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and commodious *HOUSE* and *YARD*, at the corner of Diamond alley and Wood street (lately occupied by William M'Cullough) in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he hopes, by careful attention and genteel accommodation, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Travellers with families, &c. can be supplied with necessaries and accommodated on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1809.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of

DRY GOODS

FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
TO HIS STORE,
NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
Where he has constantly for Sale upon the
MOST LIBERAL TERMS,
A large and very handsome assortment
OF
BRITISH, INDIA,
AND
American Manufactures.

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE,
By the Package or Piece,
At No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

CALLICOES & CHINTZES,	
CLOTHS,	§ Cambric Muslins,
Cassimeres,	§ Hosiery,
Plains,	§ Cotton Bandanoes,
Cotton Checks,	§ Irish Linens,
Flannels,	§ Shirting Muslins,
Dimities,	§ Velveteens,
Cambrics,	§ Book Hkfs.
Leno Muslins,	§ Bombazetts.

And a general assorment of other
BRITISH GOODS.

India Checks,	§ Bandanoes,
do. Hkfs.	§ Sewing Silk,
Hearth Rugs,	§ Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*

ALSO,
American Printed
CALICOES. SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1809.

Regimental Orders.

The Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia will meet at one o'clock in the afternoon of the last Monday of the present month on the common east of the Town—each Officer in complete uniform and furnished with a musket and bayonet for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained in companies on the first Monday of next month; of which the captains, or commanding officers of companies, are ordered to give due notice to their respective companies.

The Officers will admit no militia-man into the ranks of any company without a sufficient musket or firelock, except those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, and such others as the officers of the company shall deem unable to procure arms at their own expence.

Each Captain, or Commanding Officer of a company, will, under the penalty of fifty dollars, on or before the regimental review to be in the month of May next, deliver one complete class-list or roll of his company on oath or affirmation to the Brigade Inspector.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st. Regt. P. M.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements to remove to Philadelphia, so soon as he can dispose of his property, collect his debts, and settle his affairs, offers the following described

Property for Sale.

Two new Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, two stories high, on the Diamond and Union street, subject to a small ground rent.

Four Log and Frame Houses on Sixth street and Strawberry alley, near the German Church; the ground belonging to each house extending 120 feet in depth.

One large Log House and very extensive Lot in the Town of Butler, situate on the Diamond, to which may be attached two Out-Lots, if required.

One Donation Tract in the 10th District, containing 200 acres of first rate land.

One equal half of 350 acres of good Land, situate 6 miles from Freeport, on which is erected a good Grist Mill and Distillery, in Butler county, all in operation.

One hundred and twenty acres of Land well timbered, on which is erected a complete Sawmill, in full operation, 4 miles from Butler town.

Also, one equal half of Seven Tracts of Land, near the town of Butler, containing from 100 to 200 acres each, on which is erected a comfortable cabin, barn, &c. and several acres of clear land, with a number of bearing apple trees.

Indisputable titles will be made for the above by

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1809.

Notice to all whom it may concern,

THAT some years ago, I granted to Samuel Boyd, a perpetual lease, under a certain ground rent therein stipulated, for a part of a lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, situate on the south side of the diamond, on which the said Boyd hath since erected two houses adjoining to Mr. M'Clurg and others. It is stipulated in the lease, that if at any time, the arrears of ground rent shall be suffered to amount to one whole year's charge, that then I may lawfully re-enter upon the premises, and rent them out to the best advantage, until such arrears, as well as the stipulated rent, which will become due every six months, shall be fully discharged. It has unfortunately so happened, that the arrears will, on the first day of next month, amount to two full years rent; I am therefore determined to re-enter upon the premises agreeably to conditions of said lease, and on the second day of May next, to rent them out to the best advantage, unless my demand is either paid or secured to my satisfaction.

The houses are now in the possession of Edward Patchell, and may be viewed by persons having occasion for such.

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

A large collection of useful and approved Forms of

CONVEYANCING:

Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.

Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next,

THE STORE ROOM,

On the Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, with a room adjoining, now occupied by David M'Keehan as a Book Store. The situation is equal to any in the town. For particulars apply to

SARAH IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1809.

NOTICE.

Whereas the subscriber gave two Notes of hand to William Valentine, late of Pittsburgh, for Seventy Dollars each, in consideration of a Tract of Land, and as it appears there is a dispute in the title to said land, I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said Notes, as I will not pay them until said Valentine fulfils his agreement with me, and makes me a good title to said land.

MATHEW BARNWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1809.

Law of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act entitled, "an act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the commissioners and treasurers of the respective counties."

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the electors qualified to vote for the members of the state legislature shall, at their respective general elections, within the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, on the second Tuesday in October, one thousand eight hundred and nine, elect annually thereafter three respectable citizens to be auditors of the proper county; of whom the highest in votes shall serve three years, the next highest two years, and the lowest one year; and in case two or more citizens, qualified as aforesaid, having an equal number of votes, the period of service shall be determined by the commissioners of the county, who shall draw lots for the same, their places respectively be supplied by the annual election of another citizen, to serve for three years; and when any new county shall be erected, the electors thereof shall elect at their first general election three respectable citizens to serve as auditors, of whom the highest in votes shall serve three years, the next highest two years, and the lowest one year; and in case two or more citizens qualified as aforesaid, having an equal number of votes, the period of service shall be determined by the commissioners of the county, who shall draw lots for the same, their places respectively be supplied by the annual election of another citizen, to serve for three years; and if any auditor shall die, remove from the county, or decline to serve in said office, the judges of the court of quarter sessions for such county shall appoint a suitable citizen or citizens to fill the vacancies.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the auditors of each and every county shall meet on the first Monday of January in every year, and at such other times to which they may adjourn at the commissioners' office, within their respective counties, for the purpose of settling and adjusting the accounts of the preceding year, agreeably to the act to which this is a supplement.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That each of the auditors shall be allowed out of the county stock the sum of one dollar and thirty-three cents, and no more, for every days attendance on the duties of his office.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the electors qualified to vote for members of the state legislature, shall, at their respective general elections within the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, annually elect one respectable citizen to be county treasurer of the proper county; to serve for one year next ensuing such election; who shall keep his office in the county town of the county for which he has been elected; and when any new county is erected, the electors thereof shall elect, at their first general election, one citizen to serve as county treasurer, and annually thereafter, and if the treasurer should die, remove from the county, or decline to serve in said office, the county commisssioners shall appoint a suitable citizen to fill the said office until the next general election.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the return judges of the several counties of this commonwealth, when met at their respective court-houses, to make out duplicate returns of the persons elected for auditors, and one of which shall be delivered to each of the persons so elected, and the other shall be, by one of the judges, deposited with the prothonotary of the proper county, which shall be by the said prothonotary laid before the court of quarter sessions of said county, who shall order the same to be recorded agreeably to law; and the said return judges shall be subject to the same fines and forfeitures as judges of the general election are subject to, agreeably to the twenty-third section of an act, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," passed the fifteenth of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

SECT. 14. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of any law as is by this act altered or supplied, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, *Jan.* 2.

The nuns of Madrid are reported to have taken part in the patriotic labor of fortifying that city against the enemy, and to have actually worked in the intrenchments.

Jan. 3.—Letters have been received from Cadiz, the purport of which is highly interesting. The most streuous exertions are likewise making in that part of Spain to provide all possible means of defence against the common enemy.

The captain-general has solemnly taken an oath before the public, never to surrender the town or navy. In short every thing attests the zeal and sincerity with which it is called forth.

The Spanish gen. Benito de St. Juan has been hanged at Talavera, by the troops he commanded, having been discovered to be in correspondence with the enemy. On the rope being put round his neck, he confessed that several other officers of rank in the Spanish army were concerned.

Jan. 5.—The Spanish vessel which conveyed gen. Dupont to France, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th ult. on her way back to Cadiz. She brought intelligence respecting the deluded and wretched monarch, the late king of Spain, Charles IV. A person who accompanied Dupont on his voyage, and was permitted to land at Marseilles, had several opportunities of seeing and conversing with Charles, who was in that city with the queen, the infant don Francisco, and the Prince of Peace. The king was very earnest in his enquiries respecting the recent state of affairs in Spain, which were minutely detailed to him; during which he often wept bitterly.—It is positively stated that Charles and his suite were brought to Marseilles, preparatory to a voyage to Mexico, for which province he was to sail by the first convenient opportunity; and that when arrived he was to assume the government of that country as an ally of France. Consequently one of the first acts of his government would be the separation of the people from the mother country.

The manufactures of Birmingham are in the most flourishing state; and considerable orders for their produce have been received in town from Rio, and other parts of Spanish America.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 10.

Downing-street, Jan. 10.

Dispatches from which the following are extracts, were on the 8th inst. received at the office of lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieut. gen. sir John Moore, K. B commander in chief of his majesty's forces employed in Spain:

Benevente, Dec. 28.—Since I had the honor to address you upon the 16th from Toro, the army has been almost constantly marching through snow, and with cold that has been very intense. The weather within these few days has turned to rain, which is much more uncomfortable than the cold, and has rendered the roads almost impassable. The 21st the armies reached Sahagun; it was necessary to halt there in order to refresh the men, and on account of provisions. The information I received was, that marshal Soult was at Saldana with about 16,000 men, with posts along the river from Guarda to Carrion.

The army was ordered to march in two columns at 8 o'clock on the night of the 23d, to force the bridge at Carrion, and from thence proceed to Saldana. At 6 o'clock that evening I received information that considerable reinforcements had arrived at Carrion from Palencia, and a letter from the marquis de la Romana informed me that the French were advancing from Madrid either to Valladolid or Salamanca. It was evident it was too late to prosecute the attempt upon Soult, that I must be satisfied with the diversion I had occasioned, and that I had no time to lose to secure my retreat.

The next morning lieut. gen. Hope, with his own division and that of lieut. gen. Fraser, marched to Majorga. I sent sir David Baird with his division to pass the river at Valmira, and followed lieut. gen. Hope on the 25th with the reserve and the light brigades, by Majorga, Valderas, to Benevente. The cavalry under lord Paget followed the reserve on the 25th; both the latter corps entered this place yesterday. We continue our march to Astorga. Generals Hope and Frazer are already gone on; sir D. Baird proceeds to morrow from Valencia: and I shall leave this with the reserve at the same time; lord Paget will remain with the cavalry, to give us notice of the approach of the enemy: hitherto their infantry have not come up, but they are near, and the cavalry is round us in great numbers; they are checked by our cavalry, which have obtained, by their spirit and enterprize, an ascendancy over that of the French, which nothing but great superiority of numbers on their part will get the better of.

The diversion made by our march on Sahagun, though at a great risk to ourselves, has been complete; it remains to be seen what advantage the Spaniards in the south will be able to take of it; but the march of the French on Badajoz was stopped when its advanced guard had reached Talaveira de la Reine, and every thing disposable is now turned in this direction.

The only part of the army which has been hitherto engaged with the enemy has been the cavalry, and it is impossible for me to say too much in their praise. I mentioned to your lordship in my letter of the 16th, the success brig. gen. Stewart had met with in defeating a detachment of cavalry at Rueda. Since that, few days have passed without his taking or killing different parties of the French, generally superior in force to those which attacked them. On the march to Sahagun, lord Paget had information of 6 or 700 cavalry being in that town. He marched on the night of the 20th from some villages where he was posted in front of the enemy at Majorga with the 10th and 15th hussars.—The 10th marched strait to the town, whilst lord Paget with the 15th endeavored to turn it. Unfortunately he fell in with a patrole, one of whom escaped and gave the alarm. By this means the French had time to form on the outside of the town before lord Paget got round. He immediately charged them, beat them, and took from 140 to 150 prisoners, among whom were 2 lieutenant-colonels and 11 officers: with the loss on our part of 6 or 8 men, and perhaps 20 wounded.

There have been taken by the cavalry from 4 to 500 French, besides a considerable number killed; this since we began our march from Salamanca. On his march from Sahagun, on the 20th, lord Paget, with 2 squadrons of the 10th, attacked a detachment of cavalry at Majorga killed 20, and took about 100 prisoners. Our cavalry is very superior in quality to any the French have; and the right spirit has been infused into them by the example and instruction of their two leaders, lord Paget, and brig. gen. Stewart.

Astorga, Dec. 31, 1808.—I arrived here yesterday; major gen. Fraser, with his division, will be at Villa Franca this day, and will proceed on to Lugo. Lieut. gen. Hope with his division, stopped yesterday two leagues from this, and proceeds this morning, followed by sir David Baird. The two flank brigades go by the road of Perferada. I shall follow with the reserve and cavalry to Villa Franca, either this night or to-morrow morning, according as I hear the approach of the French. The morning I marched from Benevente, seven squadrons of Bonaparte's guards passed the river, at a ford above the bridge. They were attacked by brigadier gen. Stewart, at the head of the piquets of the 18th and 3d German light dragoons, and driven across the ford. Their colonel, a general of division, Lefevre, was taken, together with about seventy officers and men.

The affair was well contested. The numbers with which brig. gen. Stewart attacked were inferior to the French; it is the corps of the greatest character in their army; but the superiority of the British was, I am told, very conspicuous. I enclose for your lordship's satisfaction, lord Paget's report of it.

Benevente, Dec. 29, 1808.—Sir, I have the honor to inform you, that about nine o'clock this morning I received a report that the enemy's cavalry was in the act of crossing the river at the ford near the bridge. I immediately sent down the piquets of the night under lieutenant colonel Otway, of the 18th. Having left orders that the cavalry should repair to their alarm posts, I went forward to reconnoitre, and found four squadrons of Imperial Guards forming and skirmishing with the piquets, and other cavalry in the act of passing. I sent for the 10th Hussars, who having arrived, brig. gen. Stewart immediately placed himself at the head of the piquets, and with the utmost gallantry attacked. The 10th Hussars supported in the most perfect order.

The result of the affair, as far as I have yet been able to collect, is about thirty killed, twenty-five wounded, seventy prisoners, and about the same number of horses.

It is impossible for me to avoid speaking in the highest terms of all those engaged. Lieutenant colonel Otway and major Bagwell headed the respective night piquets. The latter is slightly wounded. The utmost zeal was conspicuous in the whole of my staff; and I had many volunteers from head-quarters, and other officers of our army. Amongst the prisoners is the general of division, Lefebvre, (who commands the cavalry of the Imperial Guards) and two captains. Our loss is, I fear, near fifty men killed and wounded. I send a return the moment I can collect the reports.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PAGET, lieut. gen.

To lieut. gen. sir John Moore, K. B

I have forwarded the prisoners to Beniza.—On the other side of the river the enemy formed again, and at this instant three guns of captain Denovan's troop arrived, which did considerable execution.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1809.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Andrew Porter, surveyor general, *vice* Samuel Cochran, removed.

John Cochran, secretary of the land-office, *vice* Andrew Ellicott, removed.

Bevan Pearson, prothonotary, register and recorder for Mercer county, *vice* John Findley, removed.

William M'Arthur, prothonotary for Crawford county, *vice* T. R. Kennedy, removed.

Jacob Mechlin, prothonotary, register and recorder for Butler county, *vice* William Ayres removed.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 4th inst. after a session of more than four months, and an expence to the people of seventy thousand dollars.

The Legislature have appropriated 18,000 dollars in the case of Olmsted—but whether to satisfy the claim, or prosecute the war against the government of the United States, is uncertain. It is placed in the hands of Governor Snyder to be disposed of as he may think proper.

The late election in New-Hampshire has rendered that state federal in all the branches of its government.

Extract of a letter addressed to the editor of the American Daily Advertiser, dated

"*Lancaster, April* 1, 1809.

"The interesting bill relating to Olmsted's case was read a second time this morning. It proposes an appropriation of 18,000 dollars.—The bill is drawn up with studied ambiguity. It is indeed most learned and labored nonsense. And such was it intended to be. The members in the house who have opposed the dangerous and improper proceedings, declared, that if this appropriation was intended to satisfy the claim of Olmsted, and restore peace, they would cordially unite to pass it—if it was intended to carry on the war against the government of their country, they would as decidedly oppose it. Mr. Darlington proposed a section as a substitute for the bill, proposing to pay the money. The house refused to receive it as out of order, the principle having previously been negatived. Mr. Miner proposed an amendment declaring that "nothing in the act should be considered as appropriating the money to prosecute the war against the United States." This was negatived. The bill finally passed to a third reading—ayes 47—nays 39. It will probably pass and go to the Senate on Monday. If the bill finally prevails, the sum of 18,000 dollars are placed entirely at the discretion of the governor; and the unfortunate proof he has given of his discretion, in so hastily and unadvisedly calling out the military force of the state against the government of our country, gives us ground for the most gloomy apprehensions, that he will expend it in prosecuting the hostile contest.

"It ought to be told, for the people ought to know it, that the members who opposed the bill in the house were treated by the governor's friends in the most indecent manner. Mr. Hulme, from Buck's county, mentioned that he had an amendment to offer, but the discussion that had taken place had proved so clearly the impropriety of the governor's conduct, and the amendments that had been proposed and negatived, had placed the majority in so awkward a position, that they determined to put an end to all amendments and all discussion. F. Evans and Col. Rupert, both members from Mr. Snyder's county, rose and called the previous question! It was carried, and thus on this all-important matter all argument was foreclosed, and all amendments prevented.—If this is freedom, what must tyranny be?

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 5.

At the district court held yesterday morning, before Judge Peters, the marshal made a statement under oath, of the manner in which he was resisted on the 25th ult. by general Bright and others under his command in military array, in his attempt to serve the process of the court in the case of Olmsted and others, against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, Esq. upon this statement, the judge, in compliance with his duty, issued his warrant against the said Michael Bright, and those under his command on that day (the names having been returned to the judge) for resisting the marshall in his attempt to serve the process of the court. The attorney of the district, Mr. Dallas, declared it to be the intention of the government of the United States to support and maintain the power of their courts, and enforce their process, and that the late outrage against the laws of the United States should not pass unnoticed.

The violators of the law, will if arrested, be indicted before the circuit court, which begins on Tuesday next, for a violation of an act of Congress, passed April 30, 1790. By this act, all persons who are guilty of resisting the judicial process of any of the courts of the U States, are liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

From the Boston Gazette.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

In our last, we only had time to announce, in part, the patriotic entertainment given to the members of the minority of Congress, in this town. The first toast was introduced by the Hon. Mr. OTIS, with the following address:

Gentlemen,

It is with sincere pleasure that I rise for a moment, to call your attention to the joyful occasion on which we are assembled. Our honorable friends have returned from a scene of laborious exertion and painful controversy, to their native homes. They have left the seat of national government to meet us in the abode of national principle. We receive them as the supporters of the honor and independence of their country—as a chosen band who have defended the pass of our American Thermopylae, whose numbers were not sufficient to ensure complete success, but whose firmness has prevented a total defeat. It is not their fault that our nation has failed to regain the summit of prosperity, but it is their glory, that it is rescued from an abyss of ruin.

While we indulged the rational and elevated joy which is inspired by the presence of these our friends, may I be permitted to congratulate them upon the satisfaction they must derive from the sympathy of your affection, and the assurance of your approbation. How great must be the contrast of their feelings, at this festive board, with those anxious apprehensions and painful emotions, which have been the constant inmates of their bosoms, in the seats which they have lately occupied. Here, none will doubt the purity of their motives, or the integrity of their patriotism—Here, no eye flashes with the fire of resentment at argument which cannot be answered—And no tongue burns with virulent invective against merit which is the natural prey to envy, because it escapes suspicion. In this place we are all acquainted with their lives and characters, and I am restrained by their presence from encomiums which that knowledge would justify. Let it suffice to observe, that their principles have furnished political institutes for our children, and their examples, models for our emulation. Let it suffice to observe, that the hand of every good man is extended, and the heart of every grateful man is open to receive them.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

Important Foreign Intelligence

From the New-York Gazette, April 6.

At a late hour last night, the boat belonging to the office of the New-York Gazette came up from below, where she left the British packet Adolphus, captain Boulderson, in 43 days from Falmouth. This arrival furnishes news from London a month later than our former advices, and we hasten to give a hurried sketch of the important contents of the London papers.

The Prince Adolphus sailed in company with the January packet, Express, on the 21st of February, which had sailed, but put back.—The Adolphus has been eight days from Bermuda.

It appears, that the French army pursued that of the British to Corunna, where a most bloody battle was fought, in which General Moore was killed with a cannon ball, and Gen. Baird lost an arm; but the French army, three to one in number, were here defeated, the British troops, re-embarked, and had arrived in England.

The interment of sir John Moore took place at Corunna, the next day after his death, at an early hour. Major Campbell of the 42d; ensign Hall, of the 58th, and the Rev. W. Cooley, attached to the horse brigade of lord Paget, died on the 3d—the two former of their wounds.

There had been an immense number of French troops massacred at Madrid, and while Bonaparte was on his way in pursuit of the English army, the Spaniards retook Madrid. He was advised of this, returned with his troops and took it a second time.

The Spaniards were concentrating their forces in the south of Spain, determined to stand as long as possible. If they could not hold out, the Junta, and the brave leaders of the opposition to the tyranny of Bonaparte, were determined to embark at Cadiz for S. America.

Napoleon had, in consequence of unpleasant news from Austria, returned to Paris, leaving his brother Joseph at or near Madrid.

The British government had recently sent 10,000 men to the South of Spain, and it was said the troops that had just arrived from Corunna would be sent back.

The British government had also sent additional supplies of muskets, &c. to the patriots in the south of Spain, who were victorious in every instance in coming in contact with the French.

A London paper (The Day) of Feb. 4, says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr Erskine, our minister in America. It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches is a Mr. Oakley."

The 29th Bulletin of the French army contains an account of the surrender of a Spanish army of 12,000 men, under the command of gen. Paneges, who was killed, to gen. Victor.

A London paper of Feb. 4, says, "We are sorry to state that the fleet of transports, which lately sailed from Yarmouth Roads, under convoy of the Noble for Cadiz, have been dispersed in a tremendous gale of the 30th ult. The Lord Hood, one of the transports, has put into Portsmouth, and the master states that when he parted, only 13 out of the 37, which left Yarmouth, were in company.

French Account.

30TH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

Valladolid, January 21.

The duke of Dalmatia [gen. Soult] left Batanzos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the mean while gen. Franceschi ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Sels. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of 30 marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Mero, were taken.—From the village of Perillo, the English fleet could be observed in the harbour of Corunna.

On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo we repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the number of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to 3 or 4000 men. The English were in the mean while occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification refused to admit them in it.

On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the division Merle and Mermot occupied the heights of Villabon, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at 3 o'clock P. M. that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermot, which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Ervina. The 2d regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory; gen. Jardan, at the head of the Voltigeurs, wrought

a terrible carnage. The enemy, driven from his position, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle 8000 of their dead bodies, among which was the bodies of two other general officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men and 4 pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses, which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 160 wounded.

The colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer, who had endeavored to wrest from him his eagle.

At day break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 18th the whole had disappeared.

The duke of Dalmatia had caused a cannonade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Palloza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had been encamped) 2000 muskets. Magazines also were seized containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 1500 men.

Thus has terminated the English Expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38000 men and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation 6000 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an assylum on board their vessels are harrassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights, are very favorable to an army on their retreat.

Of the 38,000 men whom the British had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 21 000 will return to England.

The army of Romana, which at the end of Dec. by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Gallacia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5000 men, who were wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the Province Zamora, and all Gallacia which the English had been desired to cover, are conquered and subdued.

The general of division Lapisse has sent patroles into Portugal, who have been well received there.

Gen. Maupetit has entered Salamanca; he met there with some sick of the English troops.

English Account.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

On the 24th of January, the hon. Capt. Hope arrived in Downing street with a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

His majesty's ship Ville de Paris at sea, January 18, 1809.

My Lord,

By the much lamented death of Lieutenant general sir John Moore, who fell in an action with the enemy on the 16th instant, it has become my duty to acquaint your lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in the front of Corunna, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of lieut gen. Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The hon. Capt. Gorden, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's ship Audacious, off Corunna, Januury 18, 1809.

Sir,—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th inst.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which, on the morning of the 15th, he had in our immediate front.

This indication of his intension was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of your position.—The events which occurred during that period of the action, you are fully acquainted with.—The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under major general lord William Bentick.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, lieut. gen. sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon ball. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced them to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well timed movement which was made by maj. gen. Paget, with the reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorious attack defeated this intention. The maj. gen. having pushed forward the 95th, rifle corps and 1st batt. 52d regiment drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position.—This circumstance, with the position of lieut. gen. Frazer's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under maj. gen. Manningham, forming the left of your division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our picquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the second battalion of the 14th regiment, under lieut. col. Nicholls; before five in the evening he had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and had occupied a more formed line that at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw of his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who from their numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the previous and fixed determination of the late commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the 16th for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation, in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five in the morning of the 17th when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitted exertions of captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Bosselin, Boys, Ramier, Serret, Hawkins, Didby, Carden, and Mackenize, of the royal navy, who in pursuance of the orders of Rear Admiral de Courcy, intrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for Transports, the whole of the army was embarked with an expedition that has seldom been equalled.—With the exception of the brigades under major generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light.

The brigade of major general Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major general Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after 8 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia. which command the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place; there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of major general Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major general Beresford, with that zeal and activity which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish government, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain.—It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior number and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual position of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be, however, to you, to the army, to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters which dispersed the native armies around us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British troops from the Duero afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force of the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches which had diminished the numbers. exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position which the imperious necessity of covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded even what your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation. The corps chiefly engaged were the brigade under major generals Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith and the brigade of guards under major general Warde.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due, Major General Hill and Colonel Catlin Crauford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d 50th and 81st regiments, with part of the brigade of guards, and the 20th regiment. From Lieut. Col. Murray, quarter master general, and the officers of the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of brigadier general Clinton, adjutant general, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to brigadier general Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induces me to rate it nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but have not been able to obtain an account of the number, it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of lieut. col. Napier, 92d regiment, majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed; lieut. col. Winch, 4th regiment; lieut. col. Maxwell, 26th regiment; lieut. col. Fane, 59th regiment; lieut. col. Griffith, guards, majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment wounded,

To you who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of lieut. gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat, with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honor by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory; like Wolfe also his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird, &c.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

Subpoenas for witnesses, Warrants, Summonses, Executions, &c.

☞ My Regimental Orders of the 11th inst. are countermanded so far as relates to the PLACE of meeting—The Public Square is substituted for the Commons east of the town.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st Reg. P. M.*

Pittsburgh, April 18, 1809.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint:
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and benkers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS, whom, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to Philadelphia, offers for Sale at the *Book Store and Lottery Office* of HOPE & Co. Market Street, a collection of valuable BOOKS, at very reduced prices, a considerable part of which are first law authorities. Any person purchasing the whole will obtain a very advantageous bargain.

If not Sold before the 27th of the present month, they will be exposed to Sale by Public Auction.

Also, a number of Tickets in the Lottery of Useful Arts, warranted undrawn, will be sold low.

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1809.

N. B. The Store now occupied by the subscriber will be to Let on the first of May next. Apply as above.

The subscriber has lately been authorised to Sell

A Tract of Land of about 200 Acres, situate on Turtle creek, adjoining to Cavet's mill, in Westmoreland county, about 14 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and within sight of the state road leading to that town. About 50 acres are in a good state of cultivation, and under excellent fencing, with a comfortable dwelling house and small barn.

Nearly one half of the whole tract is bottom land of the first quality, containing an extensive sugar camp capable of yielding five or six hundred weight of sugar every season.

The farm is now in the possession of Robert Patterson, who will shew the extent of the improvements and the boundaries of the tract. The price will depend upon the amount of the sum that can be immediately paid when the title is made, and the short periods which may be fixed on for the subsequent payments. For terms apply to

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

—

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

—

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued.—Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

—

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.
Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead, Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,
A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

TO HATTERS.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber,
2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Cash only.
Likewise on hand, a quanty of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.

SAMUEL ALLEN.
2d door above Third, in Market st.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,
And possession given the first of April next,
A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.
For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87. 88. 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land. in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

FOR SALE,

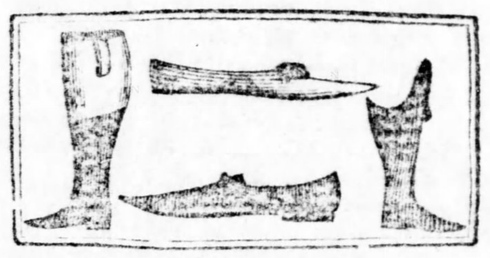
A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill,
} Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.